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### Announcements

Popular Computing Weekly cannot accept any  
responsibility for any errors in programs we  
publish, although we will always try our best to  
make sure programs work.

## This Week

### News

Three sales teams

### Letters

Expanding the Dragon

### Flipside

A new game for Vectr by Shred But

### Street Life

David Kelly looks at some of the recent  
micro-fairs



### Reviews

John White looks at the history of micro  
charts

### Open Forum

Six pages of readers' programs.

### Dedicator

Win a ZX Spectrum

### Programming

Martin Sudworth takes a user's eye  
view of the Jupiter Ace

### Dragon

This blooming Dragon — mixing text and  
graphics

### Spectrum

Line drawer by Nick Wilson

### Peak & join

Your questions answered

### Competitions

Puzzle, Juggler, Top 10 Letters

## Editorial

Sord is a most unlikely Japanese  
company. Founded in 1970 by  
Takeyoshi Shima, with an initial capital  
investment of just £1,700 Sord has  
become one of Japan's leading micro-  
computer manufacturers with a multi-  
million pound turnover.

Most companies in Japan are either  
small family businesses or giant cor-  
porations like Hitachi and Sony. Traditionally, most Japanese employees  
expect to stay with one company for  
life. The way to the top is via a  
carefully structured promotional ladder  
that takes years to climb.

Takeyoshi Shima is, in Japanese  
terms, a maverick. Not content with  
establishing his own company, he has  
gathered together some of the top  
hard- and software brains in Japan.  
Perhaps his greatest coup was in  
persuading Yoshiaki Kamey, the man  
behind the Sony Walkman, to join  
Sord in November 1981.

While the practice of head-hunting  
is well established, both in the UK and  
the USA, it is virtually unknown in  
Japan.

Shima's activities may not have  
endured him to his fellow Japanese  
competitors, but they have resulted in  
a company that bears comparison  
with both Apple and Sinclair. With a  
PAL version of the Sord MS micro due  
to be released in the UK shortly, I  
believe we may yet hear more of Sord.

## Next Thursday

Can you escape from the press blocks  
that threaten to surround you? Will you  
reach the flashing square that could  
save you? Find out in Computer Bar-  
rowed, a new game for Spectrum by  
David Ooley.

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## New moves

Continued from page 1  
for use as a calculator.

The new single 8000 series machine will be available in January. The 8052 (11K) is priced at \$995 plus VAT. The 8086 (60K) costs £1 185 plus VAT.

Commodore has also announced a five-year shared technology agreement with Zylog, the US chip manufacturer.

This gives Commodore access to 16- and 32-bit know-how. Zylog's 28000 chip, which can support C181 66, has been used to develop a 16-bit scaled processor used for Commodore's new 700 machine.

## Commodore 64K portables

COMMODORE has announced a new range of portable computers based on the Commodore 64 machine.

Planned for launch in Britain in May, three versions of the new range will be available.

The basic model, featuring 64K, Ram, 5-inch screen with black and white display, and single 170K disc drive, is expected to sell for around \$625.

The most advanced of the three models, with 64K, Ram, 5-inch full-colour display and two 170K disc drives, will sell for about \$950.



## Honours List award

**ALAN GILMARTIN**, Chairman of the IT 82 Committee, has been awarded an OBE in the New Year Honours List.

He is currently Communications Director for the DAP software group. He has worked extensively in the computer industry — as a founder of DEC International as Director General of The Computing Services Association and as Director of Datacube Communications at ICL.

# Sinclair and the French connection

SINCLAIR may watch production of his ZX80 and Spectrum microcomputers in France, if Thoma's Dundee plant goes on strike.

Last week Thoma announced that it is to cut 1,600 jobs in Dundee, mainly within its machine division. Despite a warning from the 15,000-member company that any labour disruption would lead to closure of the whole plant, the 4,000 Dundee workers narrowly voted in favour of strike action if any compulsory redundancies are made.

Although the planned job losses do not affect computer manufacturers, any industrial action could have serious implications, and Oliver Sinclair reacted sharply to news of the vote.

"If the threat of strike action is not removed in discor-

dines between management and unions and a full strike appears inevitable — which would affect our production — we will move our business elsewhere, probably permanently," he said on Wednesday.

Accordingly, we have identified new sources of supply which would ensure complete continuity of production levels and enable us to guarantee supplies to all our customers."

One of the new sources of supply is thought to be Franks, an electronics company based in Bournemouth, France. Franks is owned by extensive Norwegian businessman Fred Olsson — a shipping magnate who also controls Thoma through a major shareholding in Nantes, and is now tangled with both Sinclair and his products.



## Olivetti spark printer for Acorn

ACORN computers has adopted the Olivetti printer for use with its microcomputers.

The printer, called the JF40P, uses the non-impact "spark ink-jet" printing method. Minuscule particles of the carbon print red are "sparked" transferred to the paper through a 7 x 7-dot matrix. In this way the print head has no moving parts, reducing print noise and increasing its reliability.

The machine can accept either 8 or 9 pins (pin-to-pin wiring) plus full or continuous paper.

The JF40P dot-matrix printer has a 96 ASCII character

set formatted either as 80, 86 or 132 columns. Double width and double height characters are possible.

In high resolution plotting mode the printer is dot-addressable and has a resolution of 183 x 183 points per inch (normalised to system). Other graphics modes include reverse and zoom.

The Acorn JF40P prints at 25 characters per second (10 lines per minute) and has a short-line path printing capability.

The unit comes complete with Centronics interface and 18 coloured printer buffer, priced at £265 plus VAT.

## Waiting for Oric

AS Oric's hardware production into a problem, plans of extended software for the machine have been announced.

It now seems that there will be no 32K version of the Oric 1. Difficulties in finding a suitable direct chip replacement have been blamed for the decision to delay the multi-range machine only six weeks after it was announced.

Meanwhile further problems — particularly with the colour display (see the review, *Popular Computing Weekly* January 23) — have delayed production of the first 16K and 48K machines at the order book-building stage.

On the software side there is some good news. Tandem, the software development division of Tangent, has been contracted to produce a range of software for the Oric.

An upgraded Ram providing Extended Basic is planned. Priced at £34.50 it will give the machine commands such as *Dir*, *Free*, *At*, *Free* and *Dir*.

The Ports module, provided free with every 48K machine sold, should be available in February.

Also being developed is a range of games and business-oriented Oric Chess, Oric Lander and Zorker (an adventure game), 3-D Heights and Cosmos and a multi-game pack (five games) are scheduled for March, priced around £5. On the business side, a Database Management program (DBM) is being written, which will cost around £25.

## New micro from Atari

ATARI has announced preliminary details of its new generation of microcomputers.

The first new computer is the Atari 1300XG, an upgraded Atari 800 machine with 64K Ram, expected to sell for around £375.

Software and peripherals available for the Atari 400 and 800 machines will be compatible with the new computer.

At the same time as details of the 1300XG were released in the US, the UK price of the Atari 800 machine was cut from £408.85 to £399.95.





# Flipside

A new game for Vic20 by Shafiq Butt

**F**lipside is a fast moving graphics game, which requires quick reactions. You are in charge of a ball which is continuously moving around the screen. Pressing the keys QWERTZ and C changes the direction but not the speed of the ball.

The letters of the alphabet appear in random positions on the screen. You must use the control keys to guide the ball over the letter. When a letter is successfully 'hit', it disappears and another letter appears elsewhere on the screen.

The algorithm of the game which runs on an unexpanded Vic20 is to 'hit' all the letters of the alphabet within the time limit of two minutes and 30 seconds. If this proves too difficult, you can make the game easier by changing the figure 200 in line 170 to a higher number such as 500.

There are five skill levels which differ in terms of varying complexity. The more complex the mazes, the more difficult it is to guide the ball to the letters.

Please note that this program was coded by a printer (instead of a Pal computer). The special symbols used to indicate the colours have therefore been printed. Instead the appropriate colours have been specified in figure brackets in the following lines — 40-65 (50-65) 150,365 (350,365) and 385.

## Program notes

Lines 10-30 are set up the variables.  
Lines 50-65 are where the level you require (1-5).  
Lines 140-175 provide the continuous ball movement carrying out all the necessary calculations

when the ball reaches the edge of the screen.

Lines 180-220 check if a particular key has been pressed for changing the ball movement.

Lines 230-260 provide the play as the ball hits the side of the screen. These lines also direct the ball in the opposite direction.

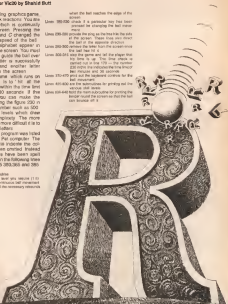
Lines 260-300 remove the letter from the screen once the ball has hit it.

Lines 300-345 stop the game and tell the player that his time is up. The time stops is carried out in line 170 — the number 200 stops the random number generator (two minutes and 30 seconds).

Lines 350-400 print out the keyboard controls for the ball movement.

Lines 410-430 are the subroutines for printing out the various skill levels.

Lines 440-460 start the main subroutine by putting the letter round the screen so that the ball can be made off it.





## Watford Technical Books

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The slightly larger Fiat are cannot supply the above. But you can probably find a car with more limitations in the world!

On the other hand, it is a book on computing or electronics that you are after. *National Technical Books* would be the answer. It is not just the best-selling shop you can be the proud owner of. *Assembly Language Programming for the BBC Microcomputer* by Ian Davidson — already a classic book.

If you can't find Wilford and save a little paper, send S&B for letters or phone. We're open daily at 11:00 (Weeks) at 1:00 (Sat) at 1:00. Again and You will be very nicely thank you. Following by others.

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- |                                                                                |                                                                                                            |                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. <b>QUESTION</b> What is the main purpose of the passage?                    | 2. <b>ANSWER</b> The author is primarily concerned with discussing the effects of the war on the economy.  | 3. <b>QUESTION</b> Which of the following is the best title for the passage?  |
| 4. <b>QUESTION</b> The author's attitude toward the war is best described as:  | 5. <b>ANSWER</b> The author is primarily concerned with discussing the effects of the war on the economy.  | 6. <b>QUESTION</b> Which of the following is the best title for the passage?  |
| 7. <b>QUESTION</b> The author's attitude toward the war is best described as:  | 8. <b>ANSWER</b> The author is primarily concerned with discussing the effects of the war on the economy.  | 9. <b>QUESTION</b> Which of the following is the best title for the passage?  |
| 10. <b>QUESTION</b> The author's attitude toward the war is best described as: | 11. <b>ANSWER</b> The author is primarily concerned with discussing the effects of the war on the economy. | 12. <b>QUESTION</b> Which of the following is the best title for the passage? |

THIS NAME IS JUST AS GOOD -- AND ONLY ON US  
AN OFFER FOR REAL MERCHANTS -- NOT A TRICK FOR YOU

SAAT, ÇOK KİMLİ ÇOK YERLEŞİM ALANLARI ÇOK ÇALIŞMA YERLERİ, ÇOK

**THE BOTTLENECK FARM LEFT ON  
CHANDLER FARM BOULDER HAY TIMBER TRACT**

## Atari

See also: [The importance of protein quality](#)

There are two types of research and report that people do: *primary* and *secondary*. Primary research is research that you do yourself. Secondary research is research that you find in books, articles, or other sources.

The authors thank their colleagues, particularly, H. G. Omer, and the staff members of HREC, for their support. Dr. MICHAEL J. O'NEILL would be a great help. They would be able to differentiate between the studies mentioned in the literature and the current study. (continued on p. 100)

That personality must be energetic and outgoing and a pleasant telephone caller is critical to the success of saleswomen in the phone job, collectors and telemarketers and group coverings. That will also be responsible for the superior sales staff and outstanding performance.

<sup>1</sup>Based on 1000 random imputations. Instead, one often finds the following incorrect statement: "Proportionally, roughly 1/3 of the missing values are imputed." This is not true. It is only true if the missingness is MCAR.

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Real world

## CONTROL INTERFACES

[illegible]

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**Keywords:** *Self-esteem, self-concept, self-identity, self-image, self-perception, self-awareness, self-knowledge, self-exploration, self-discovery, self-realization, self-actualization, self-transcendence, self-reliance, self-sufficiency, self-respect, self-worth, self-love, self-care, self-help, self-improvement, self-development, self-growth, self-mastery, self-control, self-discipline, self-regulation, self-monitoring, self-evaluation, self-reflection, self-analysis, self-critique, self-appraisal, self-assessment, self-review, self-audit, self-inspection, self-examination, self-inquiry, self-probing, self-testing, self-validation, self-confirmation, self-affirmation, self-reinforcement, self-strengthening, self-enrichment, self-empowerment, self-liberation, self-freedom, self-happiness, self-contentment, self-satisfaction, self-fulfillment, self-achievement, self-success, self-attainment, self-actualization, self-fulfillment, self-actualization.*

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**Panel 10/10/14** An interview that begins college release

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**Abstract:** The use of a single, non-therapeutic, intravenous (IV) contrast agent for both CT and MR imaging is discussed. The use of a single contrast agent for both CT and MR imaging is discussed. The use of a single contrast agent for both CT and MR imaging is discussed.

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# The fun of the fairs

David Kelly reports on the state of recent micro shows around the country

November 25 to 27  
Northern Computer Fair, Belle Vue,  
Manchester

In terms of the number of visitors, this Belle Vue show was rated a great success. Attendance on each of the three days were high — 4,500 on Thursday, 4,800 on Friday and over 5,000 on Saturday.

Some 60 companies were represented including many of the major software companies — Quicksave, Artic, Silversoft and Bug-Bite.

There were some notable absences



Lyna, photographer at the London Home Computer Show, Westminster

among the machine manufacturers. Commodore and meaing, as was Sealion. Both Dragon and Lyna were present, but neither was able to sell machines over the counter. The first Lyna computers are only now beginning to appear and Dragon — suffering pre-Christmas shortages — was refusing to be buyers to local dealers.

The Northern Computer Fair was intended to cater for both business and hobby interests. In practice it was a show for the home enthusiasts. Stalls offering games software did a roaring trade, those with business systems were disappointed with the response.

Surprisingly for a show of this kind, there was almost no new material — hardware or software. Eve and Paul Gornitz, on the Acorn Users' stand, demonstrated a device to aid the physically handicapped — using a touchpen to input to control the progress of a computer game.

December 11 and 12  
Christmas Microfest '83, University of  
Manchester Institute of Science and  
Technology

The Christmas Microfest was a fairly quiet affair. It suffered from the proximity of the



Crowd scene from the Northern Computer Fair, Manchester

Northern Computer Fair, which was held in the same city only two weeks earlier.

Completely smaller than the first Microfest, held earlier in the year, this show had only about 20 exhibitors and was held on one floor rather than two. Only two manufacturers were represented — Micro Marketing for Jupiter Ace and Professional Data Systems for Epson.

Many of those present — Campbell Systems, Fuller and Lathloren — had a disappointing show. The only company to have a busy two days was bookeller Hag and Hockfield.

The lecture programme, so much a part of the first Microfest, was also disappointing. Only two lectures were given — one on introduction to microcomputing and the other dealing with peripherals.

One bright spot at the show was the first outing for Imaginer Software's new game, Arcadia. The cassette, being sold from the Fuller stand, generated quite a bit of interest.

December 18  
Fifth ZX Microfest, New Horticulture Hall,  
London

A highly successful one-day show retained any doubts about the future of the ZX Microfest series. Following two disappointing shows earlier in the year, a well attended show was needed and the Christmas show was just that.

Over 7,000 visitors came along, packing the hall to bursting point. This was the biggest Microfest so far with over 100 exhibitors. Although there was nothing new to be seen, pre-Christmas buying was much in evidence.

The fair was notable for the re-appearance of Sinclair Research, absent



Attention caught at the Fifth ZX Microfest, Westminster

for the last few shows. For the first time Spectrums, both 128 and 48K, were being sold over the counter. It was amusing to see the Sinclair staff attempting to break into their giant red cash box with a screw driver, having stolen the key.



It was worth every minute: London Home Computer Show, Westminster

January 7 to 8  
London Home Computer Show, Royal  
Horticultural Society's Old Hall,  
Westminster

We must wait to see whether 1985 will be the year of the Dragon — but it certainly got off to a good start.

The London Home Computer Fair, held a fortnight ago, was dominated by the Dragon 50 microcomputer. Of the 50 or so exhibitors, many offered new software for the machine — including Silversoft, Microdeal, Pazzari, A & F, Romik, Lathloren and Hinton. On the hardware side, Microdeal was selling a light-pen for the Dragon at £12.

The show also saw the first software for the Commodore 64 machine — Lismacsoft sold a version of its Gint Runner program for £8.50. Surprisingly there was very little of interest to the Vic20 owner — Romik, Romik and Lismacsoft being the main software houses present.

There was also little interest in the Spectrum market on display — both Quicksave and Silversoft were disappointed at the response.

All in all, an enjoyable exhibition. Attendance over the three days totalled just under 12,000. The next Argos show will be at Manchester in April.

People have been playing chess on microcomputers almost since the first micro was launched in 1976. The standard of these programs has steadily improved since 1977, as word of old and new techniques began to filter through to machine-code programmers.

The advantages of programming chess for a micro are a fairly large computer memory (the early dedicated chess computers mostly used only 4K programs, the 4K chip having just come down in price), and the ability to provide a graphic display of the board and pieces. Unfortunately, chess requires the movement of black and white pieces on black and white squares and this requires some ingenuity in drawing the pieces, particularly on machines such as the Tandy TR800 with their low-resolution graphics.

The hardest part of detailing the early programs was trying to understand which piece was which (I have not forgotten the shock I once felt when a "pawn" shot out across the board to capture my queen). The advent of colour computers considerably eased the problem — for example red and blue pieces can be placed on yellow and green squares.

One of the earliest chess programs, released for use on microcomputers in 1978, was Janney's Microchess. Originally found on the Pet computer in 8000 code and on the Tandy TR800 in 28K code, this "1.0" version occupied some 4K of Ram and was written entirely in machine code. Before long, the "2.0" version, an improved 8K program, was released offering some additional clock openings in its various versions. Microchess has now sold well over 20,000 programs worldwide and can still be found for the Pet, TR800, Apple and Alt4 400/800 computers.

Microchess uses a limited clock chess with up to eight levels of difficulty (the standard of play is rather weak, but suitable for beginners).

In 1979, Dan and Kathie Spedden invented an 8K program in 28K code which they called Sargon. Within a few months I had come up with one of the early all-computer chess tournaments. The program was published in both form as Sargon — a Chess Program containing the full macro-assembly code. Various versions of Sargon I are now available in the UK.

The first version was for the ubiquitous TR800 at about £15. It made sophisticated — and largely incomprehensible — use of the machine's limited graphics ability. Sargon I is also available for the Macintosh II computer, complete with a special graphics ROM and the code for about £45. Yet another version can be obtained free of charge to members of the Recol Sharp Users' Group for the Sharp MZ 80K. This uses only upper and lower case letters to represent the pieces, which are lost in the large surrounding squares. My copy has a slight bug in the queen's pawn opening move.

Sargon I was also translated into 6502 code for the Apple computer, whose high-

res graphics provided one of the first easily understood chess boards on a screen.

Sargon I has six levels of play, each level representing one half move (one ply) of search ahead. Level one takes 5-10 seconds per move, level two around a minute and level three up to five minutes. Level six is reputed to take up to 48 hours per move, and may be useful for postal chess.

There are only two clock openings: P-04 or P-04. The standard of play is good, even at the lowest level. In 1979 this was the strongest program commercially available.

The Speddens followed up Sargon I with Sargon II. This has not been published in book form, but is licensed by Hayden to several software distributors. Sargon II employs new methods of selecting to deep levels and is much faster than Sargon I. There are seven levels, ranging from a few seconds to several hours for postal chess. Most of the levels operate well within the tournament limits of three minutes per move.

Sargon II was originally written in 280 code, but was soon translated into 6502 code in which form it has done very well in numerous all-computer chess tournaments. Sargon II was the immediate predecessor to the famous Sargon 3.5 chess computer and is thus a grandfather of the present series of immensely powerful commercial chess computers such as the Champion Challenger and Morphy.

Sargon II occupies less than 18K Ram and provides several standard clock openings. Not only is it very fast but its standard of play far exceeds that of the majority of other microcomputer programs. Another feature is the excellence of its endgame play, an area where the Speddens seem to excel — and which is much poorer or missing altogether in many competitive programs.

Sargon II can be purchased on cassette or disc for the TR800 Video Disc machines where, curiously, the graphics



## Chequered n

John White looks at chess programs on

are even worse than for the Sargon I and for the Apple where the graphics are excellent. A Rom version, with good colour graphics, is also available for the unexpanded Mac20. You should expect to pay between £25 and £30 for Sargon II.

Philcar Software, designers of the present commercial word chess computer champion, Chess Champion Mk IV, wrote the Pet Chess program for the Pet computer, distributed by ACT Microsoft. The graphics are excellent and very clear, showing what can be done with a limited graphics set. The standard of play is also very good, particularly in the way the pieces are moved into attack positions and pawns are advanced.

Pet Chess plays remarkably like a human opponent. Against this must be set the fact that the program's playing strength is a little weaker than Sargon II, and it exchanges pieces at every opportunity



CP Software's SuperChess or the XT Spectrum



## nature of micro chess

old and new for the Vic20, Pet, ZX81, TRS80 and Spectrum.

The king is a little static in the endgame where the program relies on the excellence of its piece moves.

**Par Chess** has a colossal book opening library of 3670 moves, including some unusual lines, and requires a \$29. Par to run it. Par Chess is one of its favourite programs. Its strategic facilities allow it to mimic human play, compensating for its slight tactical inferiority to other strong programs. Expect to pay around £25 for a cassette or disc version for the Pet 3000, 4000 and 10000 series machines.

The strongest chess program for the ZX81 is **Artic ZX Chess II**. Although this provides a screen display using letters for pieces, a special graphics version is available from Quasidrive for some C45, including the price of their special graphics Rom. These graphics are fairly simple but reasonably clear.

**ZX Chess II** is a 1K program which features a few thousand book openings and has extra endgame routines added to improve the play in the important area. There are seven levels of which two play within normal tournament speeds, looking up to eight ply ahead. Provisionally graded at 100-110 this is one of the best of the non-professional programs. **ZX Chess II** can be purchased for £10.

Artic has also produced a version of **ZX Chess II** for the Sinclair Spectrum — £14 — requiring 44K Ram. The graphics are similar to those shown in the Sinclair Spectrum advertisement. A talking version is also being developed.

**Spectrum-ZX Chess II** made an appearance in the recent London all-computer championship where it was heavily beaten by dedicated units without being disgraced. All-computer matches measure little more than the depth of computer search, and a dedicated unit is bound to be better than a domestic micro.

**MicroZar's Chess** — also sold under the Palen label — was one of the first for

the ZX81. At £5.95 the 10K program offers two levels with "look-ahead". There are no book openings, but the program will accept randomly between moves of roughly equal merits. The playing strength is a little weaker than **ZX Chess II**. There is also a chess clock provided which can be used to determine the time taken by two humans over a game of chess.

The 48K Spectrum version of **MicroZar's Chess** is known as **Chess** when distributed by Palen, and **MasterChess** if distributed by MicroGen. Both programs are similar, but **MasterChess** has a slightly superior program and a wide range of colour options which can be tailored for the board and pieces. There is no colour option for the Palen version. The following program description applies equally to the Palen and MicroGen versions.

The high-res graphics are excellent. It is extremely easy to set up positions, unthought games can be saved onto tape, the moves can be output onto the Sinclair printer and the program will recommend a move if requested, or allow you to change levels or colour at any time. There are 10 levels ranging from almost instant response to hours. Levels 4 and 5 approximate to tournament speeds of 2-3 minutes per move, although the program plays much faster in the endgame.

There is a limited range of shallow openings, some being a little accurate. The program's play is very sound and quite fast. **MasterChess** is a significant improvement on the ZX81 version. The endgame play is also pretty good, the king becoming very active. **MasterChess** is a strong program for the Sinclair Spectrum and can confidently be recommended at costs £7.

**David Hyman's 2K chess program** — £3.95 from Artic — is designed to fit into the unexpanded Times-Sinclair 1000 for the US market, it can also be used in a ZX81 with 10K Ram. A 1K version is available at £2.95 for the ZX81.

To pack a complete chess program into 1K or 2K is an amazing feat. But when you have finished marvelling, what are you left with? The program packing means that the screen display is tucked into a small area of the screen and the pieces can be seen flashing from square to square as they test each move.

**Move entry** is a little weird. To enter the move G2-G4 you type in 2542 which is shown on the screen as G4 G2. The board is also shown upside down for some undefined reason.

Facilities include three book opening strings of eight moves each and the ability to play as white or black or letting the computer play against itself. In the latter case the movement of pieces on the machine decides, its moves makes the game impossible to follow.

The program does not look ahead and its play is correspondingly static. It plays in four successive games in 10, 11, 10 and 9 moves. There seems to be quite an emphasis on piece moves at the cost of development. But the program will not accept illegal moves, and it is quite useful for beginners learning to play chess.

The **Chess program** has been released for the Vic20 with at least 8K Ram. Produced in West Germany by Raver Software, and distributed in the UK by Autogames for £16, it is claimed to be stronger than **Sargon II**.

The board display uses excellent high-res graphics and is extremely clear. When playing black, the board is inverted and so is the notation, a useful addition. One feature I particularly liked — compared with **Sargon II** — is that moves were made and accepted or rejected with no fuss. **Sargon II** seems to make a point of reminding you with each piece before moving it. **Chess** just moves the piece.

Facilities offered include 10 levels at which seven play within tournament limits. There are tie clocks to record the time taken by each side and a good range of opening moves.

**Chess** uses a similar method of move assessment to **Sargon II**, so it now found is the best commercial chess computer. It has undoubtedly been written by professional chess programmers.

There is one important criticism from this program — it is not possible to set up your own position. So if you inadvertently type in a legal move such as h7-h5 instead of the intended a7-a5, you have no way of correcting the error. It is also impossible to set up endgame positions.

### Conclusions

I can't imagine anyone buying a personal computer just to run a particular chess program — much better today is dedicated chess computer. Recommendations are of little value, since you are limited to the programs available for your computer. Instead I shall just indulge myself with a list of personal preference: 1. the alphabetical order: David Par Chess, **Sargon II** and **ZX Chess II**. ■

Open Forum is for you to publish your programs and ideas. Take care that the listings you send in are all bug-free. Your documentation should start with a general description of the program and what it does, and then give some detail of how the program is constructed. We will pay the *Program of the Week* double our normal fee of £5 for each program published.

## 10 SURF

This program demonstrates the superb high resolution graphics of Mode 8 on the Atari 800.

In place of the function `file` (line 155) do `sys` and `data`. It should be possible to complete the 300 reconnections of a given server in

(please change if you feel like it) In order to save time on subsequent uses, the user defined keys are set up to enable you to save the entire screen directly onto tape (F3), and to load it from tape in about four seconds (F1).

There are many ways to change the direction of

1. **Abstracts** When doing research for class

2. Altering the values of the 21%, 21%, and 22% variables at line 80 (One at a time if you want to follow what goes on).

- 2) Loading the screen tape with the Boot in Mode 2
- 4) Setting up the other user definable keys to enable fast colour changes (Use the `WOL` 19 command to redefine the keys as I

Lines 50 and 60 may need some explanation. `clearance` defines a text window off zero such as that the text which accompanied saving and loading is out of sight and does not spoil the display. `W` gives a beep when the operation is complete, and `E` restores the normal text window.

[illegible]

PROGRAM OF THE WEEK



**50. Answer**  
**for Question 49:**



# Sinclair ZX Spectrum

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colour and sound...  
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graphics...**

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Now there's the ZX Spectrum. With up to 48K RAM. A full-size moving-key keyboard. Vivid colour and sound. High-resolution graphics. And a low price that's unrivalled.

## **Professional power - personal computer price!**

The ZX Spectrum incorporates all the proven features of the ZX81. But its new 16K BASIC ROM dramatically increases your computing power.

You have access to a range of 8 colours for foreground, background and border. Together with a sound generator and high-resolution graphics.

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You have a choice of storage capacities (governed by the amount of RAM): 16K of RAM (which you can upgrade later to 48K of RAM) or a massive 48K of RAM.

Yet the price of the Spectrum 16K is an amazing £125! Even the popular 48K version costs only £175!

You may decide to begin with the 16K version. If so, you can still upgrade it later to an upgrade. The cost? Around £80.

## **Ready to use today, easy to expand tomorrow**

The ZX Spectrum comes with a means adaptor and all the necessary leads to connect to most cassette recorders and TVs (colour or black and white).

Employing Sinclair BASIC (new used in over 500,000 computers worldwide) the ZX Spectrum comes complete with two manuals which together represent a detailed course in BASIC programming. Whether you're a beginner or a competent programmer, you'll find them both of immense help. Depending on your computer experience, you'll quickly be moving into the colourful world of ZX Spectrum professional-level computing.

There's no need to stop there! The ZX Printer—available now—is fully compatible with the ZX Spectrum. And later this year there will be microdrives for massive amounts of extra on-line storage, plus an RS232C network interface board.



## **Key features of the Sinclair ZX Spectrum**

- Full-colour - 8 colours each for foreground, background and border, plus flashing and brightness-intensity control.
- Sound - BEEP command with variable pitch and duration.
- Massive RAM - 16K or 48K.
- Full-size moving-key keyboard - all keys at normal typewriter pitch, with repeat facility on each key.
- High-resolution - 256 dots horizontally x 192 vertically, each individually addressable for true high-resolution graphics.
- ASCII character set - with upper and lower case characters.
- Teletext-compatible - user software can generate 40 characters per line or other settings.
- High-speed LOAD & SAVE - 150 or 100 seconds via cassette, with VERIFY & MERGE for programs and separate data files.
- Sinclair 16K extended BASIC - incorporating unique one-line touch keyboard entry, syntax check, and report codes.

**The ZX Printer—  
available now**



**ZX Spectrum software on cassettes—available now**

The Spectra software library is growing every day. Subjects include games, education and business/financial management. Right Simulation Chess, Menzobes, History, Invention, MU-CALC, MU 3D, Club Record Controller: there's something for everyone. And they all make full use of the Spectra's colour screen and graphics capabilities. You'll receive an e-mail alert catalogue with your Spectra.

### 7x Expansion Module

This module incorporates all three types of interface: RS-232C, RS-422 and RS-485. Connect it to your SpectraScan and you can control up to eight IBM products communicate with other computers, and drive a wide range of printers.

The potential is enormous, and the module will be available in the early part of 1987. We are around at 360.

Designed exclusively for use with the Swedish EA range of computers, the printer offers EA Speech answers the full ASCII character set—including lower-case characters and high-resolution graphics.

A special feature is COPY which prints out exactly what is on the whole TV screen without the need for further adjustment. Printing speed is 50 characters per second with 32 characters per line and 8 lines per vertical inch.

Roll 2R Printer connects to the rear of your 2R Spectrum. A roll of paper (other languages available) is supplied, along with Roll-in-Formulas. Further supplies of paper are available in packs of ten rolls.



**The ZX Microdrive—coming soon**

The new Macintosh is designed especially for the DTSpectrum, an add-on to change the fact of personal computing from word processing to live sounds.

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A remarkable price breakthrough at a remarkable price. The 40-series will be available in the early part of 1993 for only \$21,990.



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|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------|-----------------|------------|-------|
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|                                                             | Sinclair ZX Spectrum - 128 RAM version | 100  | 125.00          |            |       |
|                                                             | Sinclair ZX Spectrum - 48K RAM version | 101  | 125.00          | ✓          |       |
|                                                             | Sinclair ZX Printer                    | 27   | 99.95           | ✓          |       |
|                                                             | Printer paper (pack of 5 reels)        | 16   | 11.95           | ✓          |       |
|                                                             | Postage and packing                    | 26   | 3.95            | ✓          |       |
|                                                             | (orders over £100)                     | 28   | 4.95            | ✓          |       |
|                                                             |                                        |      | Total £         | 369.85     |       |

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[illegible]

**Abstract**

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1997, 34, 1, 1-14.  
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**sinclair**

Beckley Research Ltd, Stanhope Road,  
Cambridge, Surrey GU11 3PS.  
Tel. Cambridge (0223) 550311.

## Space Rescue

on Spectrum

The game starts with the mother ship moving back and forth on top of a band of asteroids. Your objective is to manoeuvre your rocket through the asteroids to land safely on the launch pad and rescue the survivors (six).

To launch your ship from the mother

ship press "space bar". Press zero to turn on the boosters and a 1 to turn them off. Press 5 to go left and 8 to go right.

You may explode or asteroid by spring your booster rockets. But only if you are directly over it. This also slows your rocket's descent.

See default graphics and graphics options

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99

After all six survivors are rescued you get a bonus and an extra life and the next screen increases in difficulty.



Space Rescue  
by Andrew Ashard

## Equations

on ZX81

This listing is for the 15,0001 but can also be used on an expanded machine. It solves 1 to be an unique program in that it solves both Quadratic and Simultaneous equations (all 10 on the 15,001). For you maths people, Quadratics are solved using

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

and the Simultaneous equations by a matrix method.

I had to use a number of memory saving tricks to fit the program into 15,000 of characters (instead of 20,000) and also in line 14 (as AND is a bit 2).

When the first display comes up, press 0 for Quadratic equations or 5 for Simultaneous equations (if two unknowns). Then when the equations come onto the screen enter each number followed by  $\Delta$  (unless not forgetting of course to put

minus signs in if there are any in your own equation).

The first character is routine in the 2 is a reverse 0 and the second is a reverse 5 and the graphics are lines 4, character 7 (not as shown), 5, character 3 (not as shown), 8, character 8, 10, character 4, 12, character 9, 13, character 2, 17, characters 6, 1, 8.

The program should prove useful to O-level maths candidates to check their

answers whether they have equations or not.

Program notes

- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99

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## from previous page

```

17 REM
18 PRINT "READY, GENERAL?"
19 GOTO 2000 IF "Y"
20 PRINT "ENTER SUBJECT:"
21 INPUT S
22 PRINT S
23 INPUT S
24 INPUT S
25 IF LEN(S) < 1 THEN RETURN
26 PRINT "ENTER D OR F:"
27 INPUT D
28 INPUT F
29 RETURN
30 PRINT "END MESSAGE, YOU, BY BOW"
31 GOTO 2000 IF "Y"

```

**Equations**  
by Mike Davison

**Music Transposer**

by Andy Horrell

This program should be of value, not only to the musician, but to anyone creating music on the VIC. The object of the program is to change the key of any type of music. The musician may require to transpose a piece of music for a trumpet, or the VIC programmer may find some notes are too high or too low to use, so transposition is needed.

The program is straightforward to use. If you wish to change a piece of music from the key of C to the key of G, firstly, the program asks for a note — enter C (note then the note required is G). The program computes the number of semitones to be shifted and then asks for a note. This will be notes from the original piece in the key

of C, and the new notes given will be the ones required for the key of G.

On all inputs the Return key is not needed. The prompt signal is a yellow block, enter any relevant note. If a sharp is needed (the program only recognises sharps) press 'S' (if not then any other key will suffice). The program is entirely fool-proof.

**Program notes**

|            |                                                |
|------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 10 to 100  | Notes the chords                               |
| 100 to 150 | Assumes perfect note 12,                       |
| 150        | Assumes that D and E notes cannot be sharpened |
| 160 to 190 | Chords (D) is sharp or not                     |
| 190 to 210 | Same as above but for note required            |
| 210 to 230 | Calculates the transposition needed            |
| 230 to 250 | Same as lines 160 to 190 but for note entered  |
| 250 to 260 | Same as the note note                          |
| 260        | Prints the yellow prompt block,                |
| 260        | A full expected delay subroutine               |

```

10 REM          <VIC> MUSIC TRANSPOSER BY ANDY HORRELL
20 INPUT L,C#,D,D#,E,E#,F,F#,G,G#,A,A#,B,B#,11,F,12
30 POKE36079,255:PRINT"END VIC MUSIC TRANSPOSER"
40 FORI=1TO5:PRINTNEXTPRINT"USE SHARPS NOT FLATS"
50 FORI=6098708185:POKEI+30720/5:POKEI,160:NEXT
60 PRINT"ENTER C#":G$
   "SPC(15)"USE "S" FOR "H" "SPC(15)"
   " "
70 PRINT"ENTERENTER R NOTE "
80 GOSUB500:GETH$IFH$=""THENG$=0
90 IFASC(H$)<65ORASC(H$)>71THENH$=0
100 PRINTH$,GOSUB600:IFH$="E"ORH$="S"THENH$=0
110 GOSUB500:GETH$IFH$="S"THENH$=H$+"#"
120 IFH$=""THENH$=0
130 PRINT"ENTER"
140 PRINTPRINT"MORE REQUIRED"
150 GOSUB500:GETH$IFH$=""THENH$=0
160 IFASC(H$)<65ORASC(H$)>71THENH$=0
170 PRINTH$,GOSUB600:IFH$="E"ORH$="S"THENH$=0
180 GOSUB500:GETH$IFH$="S"THENH$=H$+"#"
190 IFH$=""THENH$=0
200 PRINT"ENTER"
210 RESTOREH$IFH$<0H$=H$+12
220 H$=H$+12:RESTORE
230 RESTOREH$IFH$<0H$=H$+12
240 H$=H$+12:PRINTPRINT"ADJUST"RES<H$>"SEMITONES"
250 PRINT"ENTERENTERENTERENTERNOTE"
260 GOSUB500:GETH$IFH$=""THENH$=0
270 IFASC(H$)<65ORASC(H$)>71THENH$=0
280 PRINTH$,GOSUB600:IFH$="E"ORH$="S"THENH$=0
290 GOSUB500:GETH$IFH$="S"THENH$=H$+"#"
300 IFH$=""THENH$=0
310 PRINT"ENTER"
320 RESTORE
330 RESTOREH$IFH$<0H$=H$+12
340 H$=H$+12:PRINTPRINT"ENTERNOTE"
350 POKE190,0
360 GOSUB500:GOSUB600:WRITE190,1:GOTO380
370 PRINT"END"
380 RETURN
390 FORI=6098708185:POKEI+30720/5:POKEI,160:NEXT
400 RETURN

```

**Music Transposer**  
by Andy Horrell



## Digital Clock

on Spectrum

The program is written entirely in machine code, and that it has a far better accuracy than any other program could manage.

Enter the program as shown. Line one should consist of 262 letters or characters, but adding more than this will not affect the running of the program. However, any fewer will cause a crash. Run the program once. The command

RANDOMISE LINE 2000

will start the clock at 00:00:00 and it will continue until you break the program. If you wish to start the clock with a different time, place the appropriate digits into the following locations:

2240 Two of hours (remember this is a 12 hour clock)

2241 Hours

2242 Two of minutes

2243 Minutes

2244 Two of seconds

2245 Seconds

Placing these locations with one zero, three zeros, four and five, for example, would start the clock at 10:30:45.

If you want to change to a 12-hour clock enter

POKE 2260:POKE 2261:1

This will almost give a true 12-hour clock, but instead of 12 o'clock you will get zero o'clock. Otherwise the clock runs apace.



Digital Clock  
by Neil Langley

## Ghost Chase

on Spectrum

This program has been devised for the 128 Spectrum. Although apparently simple to play, it is a degree of skill is required. We have built in a skill factor so that the player can continually upgrade his game. 1000 is the easiest. 0 the most difficult.

The player is represented by a cross, he is pursued by a ghost (graphics omitted). The normal cursor keys move the cross. The ghost moves at the same speed across the screen and a little slower up and down. It has the ability to cut corners as capture is inevitable. You count one point for each move prior to capture, plus ten points if the ghost is killed (divides %).

which may appear in random positions in space before the game ends. A score of 50 or over is considered good and is rewarded.



Ghost Chase  
by Tim Wooten & Gabriel Edwards

## Battlestar

Battlestar is a computer mediated play-by-mail game devised specially for Popular Computing Weekly by Battlestar organizer Miss Simpson.

The object of the game is to find the treasure vault on Krios II, one of the Empire's farthest planets located near the outer rim of the Milky Way. But to find the treasure vault you will have to beat 244 other players.

In order to form numbers to a respectable size, we have devised a preliminary competition game (termed 'slingshot') that runs only the first 244 random solutions will be released into the Battlestar proper.

The Battlestar entry form will be repeated in the January 27 issue of Popular Computing Weekly.

Entries for the Battlestar competition will close on January 31. The solution to the preliminary competition will be published on February 2.

## Prizes

- The winner will receive a ZX Spectrum.
- The four losing semi-finalists will each receive a Z801.
- Each of the 245 winners of the preliminary competition will receive a sticker adding them to £100 off a ZX Printer.

## Popular Computing Weekly

### Battlestar

To enter Battlestar all you have to do is answer the five questions below. Fill in your name, address and telephone number, and send the form with a SAE to Battlestar, Popular Computing Weekly, Hothouse Court, 11 Whitehall Street, London WC2C.

## Rules

- Each entry must be made on a form set from Popular Computing Weekly.
- Only one entry per person.
- Closing date for entries is January 31.
- The judges' decision is final.
- No employees of Sunstone Publications Ltd or their families will be eligible to enter Battlestar.

## Questions

- 1) What actor played Star Wars and Star Wars in Star Wars?
- 2) Which film is the answer to Star Wars?
- 3) What do the letters MOP stand for in the film Star Wars?
- 4) What are the names of the two robots in Star Wars?
- 5) What is it trying to prove?

Name: Simon Burton  
Address: 407, Clarendon Rd.  
Cambridge, CB2 3RQ

## Answers

- 1) Harrison Ford
- 2) The Androids (roids) were in Star Wars
- 3) The Androids (roids) were in Star Wars
- 4) The Androids (roids) were in Star Wars
- 5) AT - is trying to prove Home.



## Jupiter Ace revisited

Martyn Sudworth re-examines the Jupiter Ace and presents Alan Swann — a 1K Space Invaders game.

At first sight the Jupiter Ace is an unimpressive plastic box, strongly reminiscent of the ZX80. The Ace keyboard is a slightly improved version of the Spectrum keyboard. Both of these features betray the origin of the basic design. The Ace is, however, a totally different machine from those computers by virtue of the language Fort.

When the Ace is turned on, you will be pleasantly surprised by the dark screen which is much easier to use than a ZX81 'bright screen'. The cursor is a small white point which can easily be changed to suit all tastes (the cursor is Chd 181).

If you have just bought an Ace after using a ZX81, then two features will strike you very quickly — it is very easy, fast and your commands do not work. Although Fort uses many commands found in Basic the order of the commands, and any numbers associated with it, are reversed. This reverse notation is essential to use it at all, but it is easy to learn and will soon make you feel at home. To give an example, the Basic line

```
PRINT "HELLO"
is replaced in Fort by
WH "HELLO"
```

Notice the fact that the do-loop never reaches the upper limit. The Fort equivalent is clearly shorter and on the Ace takes 0.128 seconds to run about eight times faster than the BBC Basic. A further example of speed is given by the word Typewriter:

```
WH "HELLO"
```

will print out the first 100 characters after location 100 in the Ace (equivalent to Fort = 100 to 200). Print Chd (Print) (U) Next (U) takes a remarkable 0.04 seconds.

The first question asked by Basic users about the Ace is how you write programs

without program lines. To understand this you must understand how to define words. Words in Fort can be commands like Chd, Then or Print for instance. Instead of program lines, Fort arranges these words to produce the program. For instance, if you wanted to use the equivalent of the Basic line

```
WH "HELLO" AT 1000
we would define a word: Hello as
HELLO = CH "AT" 1000
```

This has exactly the same effect. Now, if you want to write hello in the middle of the screen, you type in the word Hello and press Enter. If you want to clear the screen before printing hello, you could define a word Clear as

```
CLEAR = CH "CL"
```

If you now type Clear the Ace will perform the Chd command then the Hello command. Simply by extending this idea you can build up longer and longer words (or words which do more and more) until you type in one word and the computer plays space invaders.

Word definitions start with a colon and end with a semi colon. After the colon you must press a space, then the new word you wish to define. The use of spaces is very important in Fort as it tells the computer where one word ends and another begins.

Realize that the commands which you now word will perform — note that these commands must already be defined so that the computer can work correctly. When your word definition is complete, a semi-colon tells the Ace that you have finished.

After building up a number of words, you type the master word which runs the program by calling up other words in the same way as subroutines work in Basic. This short overview gives an idea of how Fort works, but there is much more, such

as the use of data banks to store numbers which are vital to the running of the language.

### Inside Ace

If you look at the memory map of the Ace, you can see that there are two copies of the television screen next to each other above the 8K Rom. The screen scroll routine (see below) uses the second copy, because this gives a slightly clearer display whereas manipulation of the first copy produces white dots flickering over the screen. This is presumably due to the slow and fast commands on the ZX81, although the effect is not so drastic.

Above the video screen is the pad, an area for manipulating text (strings are stored temporarily in the pad to allow string arithmetic). This pad is followed by two copies of the computer's ad memory and four copies of the dictionary and stack. The dictionary contains the new words you have defined; the return stack contains the return addresses and the data stack contains the numbers you wish to store there for use in these words.

One of the main drawbacks of the Ace is the lack of memory for the dictionary. The problem is not as bad as on the 1K ZX81, since the Ace's memory is used for more efficiently, but advertisements for the Ace state: The Jupiter Ace is your answer if you have a computer and problems with your memory. This is not true unless you fix a 16K Ram pack (the ZX talk Ram packs will fit with some modification) when the memory will, in effect, be upwards of 32K, compared with Basic systems.



The manual for the Ace is good with many useful word definitions clearly laid out. A section on hardware adds an interesting addition to games (one circuit gives a circuit with three LEDs which can be used to indicate fuel levels or the end of a game) is most welcome.

### Alan Swann

This program can just be fitted in the 1K of memory on the Ace. I have used some fairly long files for some of the words, but these can be reduced to one or two letters if you want to conserve memory. However, do not use the letters A to F because these are used by the Ace as top commands. Also, the letters A to F should not be used if you are going to work in hexadecimal, as they could then be both command and numbers.

The listing is in two separate parts —



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Tasword for the Z801 110K is still available at £6.50. No demonstration cassette available but send 50p (definitely against your subsequent purchase of Z801 Tasword) for a copy of the manual.

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# Extending capabilities

This is the first extract from the new book *The Working Dragon 32* published by Sunshine Books Ltd. The book is a collection of subroutines built up into practical programs.

In this extract from Chapter 5, we turn our attention to an area where the machine's performance is somewhat lacking compared with some other popular micro-computers — the mixing of text (that is letters and numbers) and high resolution graphics on the screen at the same time.

Many of you may be aware that one solution to this mixing limitation is to use the *Draw* command to literally draw letters on the screen in the high resolution mode. The real disadvantage of this method is the necessity to go through the painfully slow process of building up the fairly complex strings that will be drawn and writing them into each new program which requires some text.

In the two programs which follow we shall attempt to overcome this drawback by providing a simple method of creating the desired characters, of storing them for subsequent use and of compiling them into "character sets" for subprograms use by other programs. In other words we shall attempt to substantially extend the Dragon's capabilities.

## Character

The purpose of this program is to allow you to build up any character you wish which is capable of being tried into an area on the screen of 32\*32 pixels. The actual size of the character when printed on the screen will depend upon the *Prode* and the scale in use when it is *Drawn*.

### Module 1 Lines 1000-1100

The purpose of this module is to initialise the program variables and to set up an array which will be used later in the program to reduce the time taken to print a 32\*32 character-based design by use of the *Draw* command.

#### Commentary

1000 Since we shall be working with strings we shall need to set aside more than the basic minimum of string space. The following commands merely set aside sufficient memory space to work in *Prode* 1 using the first colour set.

1005-1100 These lines initialise the *Draw* position to the top left hand corner of the screen and then *Draw* the first two lines of a character-based square at a time. You will note once again how a series of *Draw* commands placed on different lines are executed as if they were part of the same thing.

1100 The size of the screen *Drawn* upon is 120\*8 pixels and this rectangle is now stored in the array *C* using the *Get*

command. It would not be possible to store the whole 32\*32 matrix in such an array even to store only 1/16th of it requires over 8000 bytes of memory. This heavy memory demand involved in the use of *Get* is the main drawback to an otherwise useful feature of the Dragon.

#### Testing

The functions of the various arrays can only be checked later in the process of entering the program but at this stage the module should visibly draw the first two lines of a character-based on the screen and then clear the screen.

### Module 2 Lines 2000-2020

The aim purpose of this module is to define a stored string which allows an input square at an appropriate position in the array as defined by the variables *X* and *Y*.

#### Commentary

2000 This line serves as useful reminder that the strings used to control the *Draw* command do not have to be set and stored before running the program. All the string handling capabilities of the Dragon can be brought to bear in this case, values for *X* and *Y* are inserted into the string using the *STR* function. The line is included in a separate one-line subroutine simply because it is called more than once in the program and it saves space if it is not repeated in several places.

#### Testing

The line can be tested after the entry of the new module.

### Module 3 Lines 3000-3070

This module places in the screen the

whole 32\*32 grid that will be used to define characters. When later modules have been entered it will also mix in the squares which define a character.

#### Commentary

3000 Using the array *C* which holds two lines of the character-based design, the line prints the 32\*32 grid by putting the contents of the array on to the screen at 16 consecutive locations. This is considerably faster than *Drawing* the grid.

3050-3070 (string) Two lines to increment the values of *X* and *Y*, the array *A* is examined to see if the array element corresponding with each element in the grid contains something other than a zero. If it does, then Module 2 is called up and the current values of *X* and *Y* incorporated into *Str*, which then *Draws* an input square at the appropriate point.

#### Testing

The program should now be capable of placing the 32\*32 element grid on the screen then stopping with the *Return* without *Stop* error. If you wish you could test some text into the array *A* in direct mode, then *Go to 2000*. The corresponding squares on the grid should have been inserted. Note that it takes time to examine the whole array — some 30 seconds — so that a pause does not mean that the program is malfunctioning.

*The Working Dragon 32*, by David Lawrence, ISBN 0-858 and will shortly be available from Sunshine Books Ltd., Watlington Court, 19 Watlington Street, London WC2 7W.

## Module 1

```
1000 DIM C(120,8)
1010 FOR J=1 TO 120:FOR I=1 TO 8
1020 C(J,I)=0
1030 PRINT "Module 1: SQUARE: X: 0, Y: 0, DRAW: 1, 1, SCREEN: 0, 0, POL: 0"
1040 GOTO 1100
1050 GOTO 1100
1060 GOTO 1100
1070 GOTO 1100
1080 FOR J=1 TO 120
1090 FOR I=1 TO 8:PRINT "C(0,0)=0, C(0,1)=0, C(0,2)=0, C(0,3)=0, C(0,4)=0, C(0,5)=0, C(0,6)=0, C(0,7)=0"
1100 GOTO 1100
1110 PRINT "Module 1: SQUARE: X: 0, Y: 0, DRAW: 1, 1, SCREEN: 0, 0, POL: 0"
1120 GOTO 1100
1130 GOTO 1100
1140 GOTO 1100
```

## Module 2

```
2000 DIM A(120,8)
2010 FOR J=1 TO 120:FOR I=1 TO 8
2020 A(J,I)=0
2030 PRINT "Module 2: SQUARE: X: 0, Y: 0, DRAW: 1, 1, SCREEN: 0, 0, POL: 0"
2040 GOTO 2100
2050 GOTO 2100
2060 GOTO 2100
2070 GOTO 2100
2080 FOR J=1 TO 120
2090 FOR I=1 TO 8:PRINT "A(0,0)=0, A(0,1)=0, A(0,2)=0, A(0,3)=0, A(0,4)=0, A(0,5)=0, A(0,6)=0, A(0,7)=0"
2100 GOTO 2100
2110 PRINT "Module 2: SQUARE: X: 0, Y: 0, DRAW: 1, 1, SCREEN: 0, 0, POL: 0"
2120 GOTO 2100
2130 GOTO 2100
2140 GOTO 2100
```

## Module 3

```
3000 DIM C(120,8)
3010 FOR J=1 TO 120:FOR I=1 TO 8
3020 C(J,I)=0
3030 PRINT "Module 3: SQUARE: X: 0, Y: 0, DRAW: 1, 1, SCREEN: 0, 0, POL: 0"
3040 GOTO 3100
3050 GOTO 3100
3060 GOTO 3100
3070 GOTO 3100
3080 FOR J=1 TO 120
3090 FOR I=1 TO 8:PRINT "C(0,0)=0, C(0,1)=0, C(0,2)=0, C(0,3)=0, C(0,4)=0, C(0,5)=0, C(0,6)=0, C(0,7)=0"
3100 GOTO 3100
3110 PRINT "Module 3: SQUARE: X: 0, Y: 0, DRAW: 1, 1, SCREEN: 0, 0, POL: 0"
3120 GOTO 3100
3130 GOTO 3100
3140 GOTO 3100
```

**Now we our  
sails advance**

**Nick Wilson reveals a hidden function of the Spectrum's draw command**

The draw command on the Spectrum has so the manual informs us, two main functions:

- 29 The average rate over the interval  $[a, b]$  is

The first program, *Love Greener* (documentary), focuses on the drug movement. If the program is

broken into after several seconds running it produces figure 1. Arc Drawer produces a similar effect, but this time a random-lengthed arc has been projected from the centre of the screen.

Super Drawer, however. Bushides is a hidden function of draw! I discovered this function cake by accident by mis-typing and putting a four-figure number in the third parameter of the draw command — which produced a dense black circle.

I decided to experiment, and found that some very interesting patterns and images could be produced at very high speed! The effect could only be produced 50 per cent of the time, at the intended number sometimes caused the line to be drawn off the screen, making an arc.

I have written a short program which chooses a random number and then draws a pattern accordingly. The error factor permits, but just type Run and Enter, and a new pattern is forced up in front of you.

Onscreen Afx 2 invites you to type in a number. The computer then draws the resulting shape. Try typing in some of the numbers from the exercises.

I have tried to work out a formula to detect when a line will be drawn off the screen—so far without success. Perhaps someone else can come up with the answer.<sup>9</sup>

Remember: you cannot break into the program when it is running because the computer does not check the keyboard while it is running.

| 4. 变量名 |        | 数据类型   |        | 初始值    |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 变量名    | 数据类型   | 变量名    | 数据类型   | 变量名    | 数据类型   |
| int    | int    | int    | int    | int    | int    |
| float  | float  | float  | float  | float  | float  |
| double | double | double | double | double | double |
| char   | char   | char   | char   | char   | char   |
| string | string | string | string | string | string |
| bool   | bool   | bool   | bool   | bool   | bool   |
| enum   | enum   | enum   | enum   | enum   | enum   |
| struct | struct | struct | struct | struct | struct |
| union  | union  | union  | union  | union  | union  |
| void   | void   | void   | void   | void   | void   |
| ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    |



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Figure 1. 2017



**Abstract**



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## SHIFTING IN AND OUT AGAIN

To Tiny Man at Wellington Street, Kettering, Northants writes

**A** I have just purchased a *Antenna* GP100 printer for an *IBM* model 8. The printer's manual says that it can print double the characters, under software control, and also graphics. I do not know how to do these, because I do not understand the explanation of the commands from the manual. I would be very grateful if you could help me on this.

**A** You tell the double size character routine by sending the appropriate code to the printer. In this case you send the *ASCII* code for Shift Out which is 15. So the command is *MSB/1,15*. To go back to normal printing you have to use the *ASCII* code for Shift Out which is 15. So the command is *MSB/1,15*.

The subject was covered by *Shedding* in issue July 1983 issue. I suggest that you write to them at Dept 1, 334 Woodsworth Road, London NW6 4EE, for a book copy which will cost you 50p plus SAE.

## 32K RAM CHIP ADDS TO MEMORY

F. Chilton of Norfolk Park, Hazare, Essex writes

**Q** After using an *Amstrad* 4341 of I decided to buy myself a ZX81. I am very pleased with it, but I would be grateful for a little help.

Is it possible to fit an extra 32K memory you have used, or have much you have left, while retaining a program? Also, I have some more 2K *Ram* chips for sale which, purportedly, give three to four times more memory. Could you explain this? I would like to fit a 2K chip, and then later a 16K

*Ram* chip, could I do this, and have much memory would I then have?

**A** Yes it is possible to find out how much memory you have used or have left. To find out how much space a program takes up use *PRINT PAGE SIZE* - *Amstrad* 1987 - 1988.

To find how much you have left use

*PRINT PAGE SIZE* - *Amstrad* 1987 - 1988  
and *PRINT SIZE* - *Amstrad* 1987 - 1988.

I do not quite see how a 2K *Ram* chip will give you three to four times more memory. A 2K *Ram* chip will give you just that 2K *Ram*. But a greater proportion of the memory will be available because the ZX81 will always use 625 bytes for variables.

As for adding a 16K *Ram* pack later, as long as you do not actually damage the two lines of the port when you put in your 2K chip, then you would have 14K of memory available. A 64K 2K chip, is the standard memory on the *Amstrad* version of the ZX81 (*Amstrad* 1986) and there have been a number of problems with adding a 16K *Ram* pack to these machines.

## MODIFICATIONS TO AMPLIFY

D. Henty of Farnley Way, Letch, West Yorkshire writes

**Q** How can I connect the speaker from an old radio to an *Amstrad*?

**A** I am not quite sure why you want to do this, though I would guess that you want to amplify the sound made by your internal speaker. Amplify is the important word, because a larger speaker alone will not make the sound any louder. If you really want to make the sound louder then all I can suggest by way of a physical modification is that you take the speaker out and use longer leads going into your computer.

On some cassette players you can plug the loop straight back through the recorder using the *Mac* lead and the normal volume control. Plug in the *Mac* lead from the computer to the cassette and with an tape in the recorder, press the play button and turn up the sound (on some players you must press the record button)

## PUZZLED NO MORE

Steve Ald of Wether Road, Wotton, Essex writes

**Q** In the *Amstrad* manual on page 185, are there 820 problems that are puzzling me? The instruction in 1.11 was not available on the ZX81 and I cannot find it in any manual of machine code for the ZX81.

The two instructions, *IN* (*IN*), *IN* and *IN* (*IN*) - codes 99 and 101 - seem to be duplicates of the un-prefixed instructions *IN* and *IN*. The only information that I can get from *Shedding* is the distinctly unhelpful comment, "There are no printing errors". Can you explain what has happened?

**A** Interestingly indeed, The *Amstrad* 1.11 inputs into the flag register and I can only assume that it is not listed because it was thought unnecessary. I have not been able to find it noted anywhere else.

If you had *BC* with 8276 (which is part of the keyboard module), push *AP* pop *PC*, and so on) then push *AP* again followed by page 02 then the before and after results should appear at *FI* and *DI*.

The other two instructions would appear to be doing the same thing in two different ways with 34 and 42 being shorter. It is not clear a more through than what lot of variations it is a natural and I hope that other manufacturers take note. It is obvious like this last one, degraded instructions are often left out, and only the shorter version is listed. I can see no reason to see the longer version in this case.

## SUBTITLING ON VIDEO FILM

Colin Hancock, of Stevenage Park, Essex, writes

**Q** I would like to know whether it is possible to record subtitles, that I have entered on my computer, on to some home movies that I have on video?

**A** This is possible, but it is not the easiest of things to do. You do not use a video computer you have the general principles and the same for all.

What you need is a video making console. This is a piece of equipment that will allow you to make two video signals - one from your movie and one from your computer. It works by taking the two signals over from the one for the video with the one for the video, and sending the video signal to the monitor for displaying on your television set.

I do not know of any commercially available machines for this, though I believe that there have been some ones designed by amateurs that work quite well with specific computers.

## CONVERSION BY DIGITAL TRACER

Loane Manton of Heston on Park, Essex writes

**Q** I have got a *Spectrum* and I am quite pleased with it. My main interest is drawing such things as maps and diagrams. I have been told that there is a machine which will convert a drawing to a computer picture by just feeding the machine with a special pen. Is this true? If so, how much will it cost? I know things like this are available for big computers, but what about the *Spectrum*?

**A** You are correct. This is not the sort of thing that one would automatically expect to be available for a home computer, but I think you have to read the *RD Digital Tracer*. It can be used to trace an image, which can then be stored in the display file on tape, or transferred to a printer. It can also be used with the ZX81, though without the colour and high res. picture.

The *Digital Tracer* costs 195.00 and is available from *RD Laboratories*, 1 Kennedy Road, East End, Warr, Warr, Warr.

Is there anything about your computer you don't understand, and which everyone else seems to take for granted? Whatever your problem *Peek & Poke* is here. Send me and every week he will *Poke* back as many answers as he can. The address is *Peek & Poke*, PCW, Hothouse Court, 19 Whitcomb Street, London WC2 9HF.





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## Zagurat



## Baby Crocodiles

This month, past the 10th anniversary of the birth of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, also Lewis Carroll.

Apart from writing such famous books as *The Alice Adventures*, Lewis Carroll was a talented mathematician and logician responsible for many popular works.

Carroll's book *Symbolic Logic* (1896) is a classic text of Purport to an absolute mind — and Lewis Carroll's *Diagrams* works, The Henson House.

For example:

1. *Symbolic Logic*
2. *Symbolic Logic* is a book which can manage a crocodile
3. *Symbolic Logic* is a book which can manage a crocodile

One has to decide from these three statements a logical conclusion which is just now. That is to conclude that some logical persons are babies is not correct (it is a (T) turned around 1) will give the deduction later.

Anyone who wishes to program a computer needs to be able to solve problems such as the above because most programs (even from the [un]usual to use machines) in control flow. The methods used depend partly upon the language, but mostly upon the style of the programmer to analyse the logical structure within a program.

One interesting question is therefore how can the brain to use complex logical structures with ease?

The recommended method (i.e. that method

recommended by computer science academics) is to learn a structured language. The pupils are taught how to construct the correct shapes. This is very language such as Pascal are so popular with academics. Pascal will not allow you to do certain things, though — I have discovered — that other languages which then produce strange programming styles.

The most powerful approach concentrates on the mind, not the language. Structure is believed to come from the individual, and thus there is no reason why a well designed program cannot be written in any language. A truly powerful programmer is never constrained by any particular language to write a 'page program'. This approach stresses the importance of training the mind. A well-trained mind is not one which follows strict rules of program design without deviation — for some computer science students are taught that there is only one way to program. The Jackson Method.

In order to create programs with style (and style implies good design), one needs to be able to think.

There are courses in Computer Studies at many levels from elementary to degree. Most of these courses are not in programming as such — though it must play a part — but rather concentrate on the hardware of the computer and its implications. Unfortunately given no own knowledge of the mathematics, and certainly without the training of the programming experts seems to be sub-optimal, in that it is implied that the effects are known and the predictable.

In one O Level Computer Studies paper there was a question: In many instances the introduction of computers has resulted in a solution without social problems. Suggest ways in which the problems arising from computerisation (loss of job satisfaction and training might be overcome) if you can answer this I suggest you send your solution to the Editor.

To prepare a paper for a course in computing would suggest reading Lewis Carroll either first or second in Computer Studies. Before we start sharing solutions.

Barrie Allan

## Puzzle

## It was long ago



Puzzle No 28

Down at the sea there was an Old Giant South American Tortoise called Joni. He had been at the sea for so long he couldn't remember the last birthday. Joni, however, learned on his last birthday that Joni had been there when he had started work at 10.

In order to raise funds for a new Giant House the zoo organised a competition based on the age of the large creature, the product of Joni's age and that of his younger companion. Joni was just one less than the square of the difference of their ages — age 60 was the Old Giant South American Tortoise?

What the organisers failed to realise was that the correct ages were given by the second highest possible number, and that ignoring Joni's memory served him right.

You old Joni, was the Old Giant South American Tortoise? And how old was Joni?

Solution to Puzzle No 24

A triangular grid with 100 lines contains 1000 triangles, and is square grid with 20 squares along the sides will contain 140 200 squares — that is twice the number of triangles in the previous grid. The number of squares in a 10x10 grid is 100. The number of squares in a 20x20 grid is 400. The number of squares in a 30x30 grid is 900. The number of squares in a 40x40 grid is 1600. The number of squares in a 50x50 grid is 2500. The number of squares in a 60x60 grid is 3600. The number of squares in a 70x70 grid is 4900. The number of squares in an 80x80 grid is 6400. The number of squares in a 90x90 grid is 8100. The number of squares in a 100x100 grid is 10000.

Winner of Puzzle No 24

The winner is Mark Purcell, Warrington Orms. Birthday: 11th May 1950, who reports D10

## Top 10

| Rank | Software     | Company             |
|------|--------------|---------------------|
| 100  | Basic Editor | Advanced Technology |
| 99   | Dr. Basic    | Dragon Software     |
| 98   | Apple II     | Apple Computer      |
| 97   | Basic        | Apple Computer      |
| 96   | Basic Editor | Apple Computer      |
| 95   | Basic Editor | Apple Computer      |
| 94   | Basic Editor | Apple Computer      |
| 93   | Basic Editor | Apple Computer      |
| 92   | Basic Editor | Apple Computer      |
| 91   | Basic Editor | Apple Computer      |
| 90   | Basic Editor | Apple Computer      |

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| Rank | Software     | Company             |
|------|--------------|---------------------|
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| 99   | Dr. Basic    | Dragon Software     |
| 98   | Apple II     | Apple Computer      |
| 97   | Basic        | Apple Computer      |
| 96   | Basic Editor | Apple Computer      |
| 95   | Basic Editor | Apple Computer      |
| 94   | Basic Editor | Apple Computer      |
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# LOSERS

No Court in the land would give Custody of the kids to a Crummy box of bricks.



unbeatable program  
No. 7. NASTY DIVORCES

